



## M'CARTHY.

The Testimony for the Prosecution Concluded.

The Usual Number of Protests and Appeals.

When It Is Justifiable for a Minister to Tell a Fib.

More Witnesses Called to Prove Harsh and Improper Language.

A Variety of Apologies and Explanations.

The Council Adjourns Till March 31.

When the Defense Will Begin.

MORNING SESSION.

The British Council to examine the charges against the Rev. Florence McCarthy rescheduled yesterday morning in the Union Park Church. The session was held with closed doors, the only privileged persons being the reporters and the counsel for the prosecution and defense.

The Council was called to order soon after 10 o'clock by the Moderator, the Rev. A. J. Frost, and the proceedings were opened with the singing of the hymn commanding "How sweet and awful is the place," followed with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Waite.

THE PROTEST TOO MUCH.

Mr. McCarthy protested against the presence of the only private Prosecuting Attorney, as the church had not authorized it.

Mr. Burnham was appointed Assistant Clerk of the meeting.

THE SPECIFICATIONS.

Mr. McCarthy objected against the proceedings, stating that he had not prepared specifications handed to him. The specifications left doors and names blank so that he was unable to make up any defense whatever. He considered that this treatment was not only unfair but inhumane.

Prof. Mitchell said that he had faith in the fairness of the Council, but thought that Brother McCarthy's protest was well taken. The instructions to the Council had not been carried out.

Mr. Barry said he was prepared to make the protest plain. Mr. Kohlheiss had given the copy of the specifications to Mr. McCarthy's counsel, and he had accepted them. Brother Kohlheiss had also gone further, and told the council the names of the witnesses.

Prof. Mitchell thought there should be no blanks in the specifications.

The reading of the specifications was called for. Mr. Barry agreed to read them which he held in his hands. Mr. Kohlheiss had furnished to him should be read. He showed how completely it is the mercy of the witness that he was when he did not learn their names until they referred to him.

Mr. Kohlheiss stated that he had handed to Mr. Beach the specifications as prepared, and had mentioned the name of the witness.

The Council then took a recess till 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After prayer by a member of the Council, Mr. Long rose to a question of privilege.

He referred to an article in *The Taurus* of the previous day, in which Brother Ravlin's speech was reported, and thought that in it the brother had abused his privilege.

The extract from Ravlin's speech, in which he stated it would be proper to go to the trial to day, when the adjournment allow the accused ample time to prepare his defense.

Mr. Evans thought that Mr. Barry had taken advantage of Brother McCarthy's protest, and did not think that the Council knew that it was understood a full specification of the charges should be given to the accused.

Mr. Barry said he hoped nobody would mind what "Brother William" had said.

Mr. Kermott raised a point of order.

Mr. Barry inquired whether he had transgressed.

Mr. Kermott briefly remarked, "Brother William is a good man."

Mr. Barry apologized.

MORE PROTESTING.

Mr. McCarthy again protested against the bringing of the pastor, and the manner of conducting the trial in general.

Mr. Beach said that the defense did not desire to take any advantage. He again pointed out that the specifications he had submitted to the trial involving his future prospects on a charge specific.

What man in the Council would submit to a trial involving his future prospects on a charge specific?

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## TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

EDDIE'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Jarrett & Palmer's Combination. "Updine."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Herald street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of Kate Fisher. "The French Spy" and "Mazeppa."

JOVINETTE'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Eddie Booth. "Markham."

ADELPHI THEATRE—Circus of Webster Avenue and 41st Congress street. Variety entertainment. "The Seven Sisters."

METROPOLITAN HOUSE—Metropolitan street, between Dearborn and Lake. Lecture by Prof. A. E. Proctor. Subject: "The Sun and His Family of Planets."

DR. KAHL'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM—No. 10 South Clark street. Science and Art.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO ONE AND ALL—YOU ARE SUFFERING from a cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis, or any of the various diseases? If so, we send you WILBROD's Free God Licker Oil and Liniment, "a safe and certain remedy." This is the greatest nostrum ever invented for the medical family. Manufactured by A. B. WILBROD, Boston, Mass., sold by all druggists.

## The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, March 13, 1874.

Woman suffrage was before the Iowa Senate and the Rhode Island House of Representatives yesterday, each of which bodies agreed to leave it to the people to be adopted or rejected.

State's Attorney Reed has been requested by the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners to prosecute all the warehousemen of this city who have failed to take out licenses, as required by law, and has replied that he would do so at once.

In the State Senate yesterday, the bill to establish the Chancellery which is to be given to Dr. Burroughs, in the University of Chicago, was passed, without the emergency clause, by a vote of 27 to 29. A similar provision has been struck out of the College bill by the House.

Some of the pioneer settlers of Michigan met at Lansing on Wednesday to form a State Association. One of those present stated that he had been a resident of the State for sixty-three years. A committee was appointed to draft the articles of association, and will meet at Lansing on the 23d of April.

In the Lower House of the New Hampshire Legislature the Democrats have a majority of five, which is likely to be increased by the return from eight towns which last year were carried by party. In four of the Senatorial districts no choice was achieved, and the other eight are divided equally between the Republicans and Democrats.

Delegates to attend the coming Convention at Rock Island, to consider the ways and means for the construction of the canal to connect the Upper Illinois and the Mississippi, were selected by the annual meeting of the Rock Island County Farmers yesterday. An address was delivered before the Association showing the great development that this cheap transportation route would give the interests of Western farmers.

The prosecution in the McCarthy trial closed its case yesterday, and Mr. McCarthy was given till March 21 by the Court to prepare his defense. What line he will take may be conjectured from his examination that it would be impossible to clear himself unless he could show that some of his Deacons were the worst villains on earth. A motion was made by the prosecution to have the defense heard in secret session, but no decision was had on it.

According to United States District-Attorney Silas, of New York, the Chamber of Commerce of that city does not know what it is taking about when it assails Custom-House abuses, and the clamor against the moiety system is mainly the work of men who want to escape the consequences of their own frauds. He says that the Chamber of Commerce have misrepresented both the law and the practice in regard to the seizure of books and papers, but admits that it might be fairer to merchants to amend the law so that all their books might not be taken at once. Phelps, Dodge & Co., if he may be believed, were never threatened with the forfeiture of the entire invoice some items of which were in question. Mr. Bliss used to escape from some of the charges against him in connection with the Butler-Jayne outrages, by interposing the rather worn-out screen of "the party."

The Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners defend the Railroad law from the assaults of the memorial of the Chicago Board of Trade to the Legislature, and yet admit that it might be bettered. The memorialists took the ground that the law had failed to relieve the people of unjust or oppressive charges, but the Commissioners reply that it has not had a fair chance. The railroads, although they have abandoned the practice of discrimination, indulge in extortions charges without the less regard to the prohibition of the law. The memorialists propose that competition be restored as a regulator of charges; the Commissioners think it is more important to establish reasonable rates all along the lines of transportation than to benefit a few points, comparatively, by renewing competition. They agree with the memorialists enough to say that they wish a law could be prepared that would prevent discriminations, or excessive rates, and yet would leave competition at work.

The Chicago produce markets were only moderately active yesterday, at nearly the same range of prices as on Wednesday. Meats, pork was quiet and \$2.10 per lb lower, closing at \$14.25@14.20 cash, and \$14.25@14.27½ seller April. Lard was quiet and \$2½ per lb less, closing at \$3.25@4.25 cash, and \$3.25@4.20 seller April. Meats were quiet and steady at \$14.20 per pound; 1½@17½ for short ribs; 1½@18 for short clear, and 1½@10½ for sweet-preserved hams. Dressed hogs were quiet and

steady at \$2.00@2.10 per 100 lbs. Highwines were less active and unchanged, at \$2.50 per gallon. Flour was quiet and firm. Wheat was less active and unchanged, closing at \$1.20 cash, and \$1.21 seller April. Corn was quiet and \$2 higher, closing at \$3½ cash, and \$3½@3½ seller April. Oats were quiet and unchanged, closing at \$3½ cash, and \$4 per seller April. Barley was quiet and firmer, closing at \$1.26 for No. 2, and \$1.42 for No. 3. Live hogs were in active demand and ruled firm. Sales at \$4.75@5.25. Cattle and sheep were active and strong, with sales at \$3.00@3.25 for the former, and \$4.50@5.75 for the latter.

The third lecture of Prof. Proctor's series on Astronomy will be delivered at Kingsbury Music Hall this evening—subject, "The Sun and His Family of Planets," and the last will be delivered on Saturday afternoon, on "The Wonders of Astronomy." We venture to suggest to the distinguished lecturer that his method of delivery is too rapid for the comfort of his audience. Very few persons can follow a speaker discoursing on such a theme at even the ordinary pace of lectures, while Mr. Proctor's pace is faster than the ordinary. The effort to understand the motions of comets, and meteors, and planets is hard enough for the average lecture-goer when he has plenty of time to take in them. The effort to understand them at Mr. Proctor's rate of abortion, even with his lucid and unprofessional style, gives one, at the end of two hours, the feeling of having done a hard day's work.

Ex-President Fillmore was buried yesterday, and to-day the funeral of Senator Sumner will be held in the Senate Chamber. His pall-bearers will be Senators Anthony, Schurz, Sargent, McCrorey, Ogleby, and Stockton. Committees have been appointed by both Houses of Congress, by the Massachusetts Legislature, and the Boston Common Council, to pay every mark of respect to his memory that affection and reverence can suggest. In formally communicating the grievous intelligence of the death of Massachusetts' senior Senator to the Legislature, Gov. Washburn congratulated its members on their good fortune in having passed the resolutions vindicating him from their ill-judged censure in time to heal the wound they had made. It is announced that the remains will not stop on their way from Washington to Boston, but Mayor Havemeyer, of New York, requests that the people of that city may be allowed to look upon the great dead. A memorial mass-meeting will be held at Faneuil Hall to-morrow.

Prince Bismarck is on the sick list, and his illness is serious enough to alarm his physician. Although only 60 years of age, too much hard work, and, if recent stories may be believed, rather imprudent habits of living, have seriously impaired his health. Six years ago, just after he had successfully organized the North-German Confederation, he was compelled by ill-health to resign from public duties, and, since, there has been more than one rumor of a collapse of his powers. Probably more than that of any other man, the death of Bismarck would agitate Europe. His virtual task, of saying nothing of the fight he had swayed through every Southern State? Not at all. In the first place, his resolution, if adopted, would have made no changes whatever in the colors of the volunteers. In the second, it would have made no changes whatever in the existing colors of the regular army. It is simply provided that the names of battles fought during the Civil War should not be thereafter placed on the colors, or, in other words, that new flags issued to take the place of worn-out ones should not be inscribed, and, furthermore, that the Army Register, which is a Government publication containing, among other things, lists of the officers of the regular army, should cease to publish under the name of each regiment the names of the battles it fought during the War. How absurd the present practice is, can best be seen by an example. We find, on page 134 of the Register for 1873, the schedule of the Twenty-first Regiment of Infantry, an average specimen. Four lines of print at the top of the page shows that the nucleus of this regiment was the second battalion of the Twelfth Infantry, which was organized in 1861, was changed into the Twenty-first Regiment by act of July 28, 1868, and had the Thirty-second added to it by the act of March 3, 1869. Next comes the following list of battles:

Genesee Mill, Va., 27th June, 1862; Malvern Hill, Va., 1st July, 1863; Cedar Mountain, Va., 9th August, 1863; Bull Run, Va., 20th August, 1863; Antietam, Md., 17th September, 1863; Fredericksburg, Va., 13th and 14th November, 1863; Chancellorsville, Va., 30th April and 1st May, 1863; Gettysburg, Pa., 2nd and 3d July, 1863; Wilderness, Va., 3d May, 1864; Laurel Hill, Va., 8th and 10th May, 1864; Spotsylvania Court-House, Va., 14th May, 1864; North Anna River, Va., 24th May, 1864; Bethesda Church, Va., 1st and 3d June, 1864; Petersburg, Va., 18th and 21st June, 1864; Weldon Railroad, Va., 20th and 21st August, 1864; Chapel House, Va., 2d October, 1864.

The present Twenty-first Regiment, as such, never participated in one of these battles. They were all between June 27, 1862, and Oct. 1, 1864, and the regiment was not born till after July 30, 1866. Nor did the great majority of the men now in the regiment figure in any of these fights. Their names revolve no memories in them. They may have an *epitaph* or dooms that binds them to their regiment, but what do they care for the "second battalion of the Twelfth Infantry," which fought the battles which the Twenty-first Regiment now inscribes on its flag? An approximate indication of the changes in the file of the regiment is given by the changes in the officers. There are thirty-three of the latter. Twenty-three of them got their first commission from one to eight years after the last battle in the list was fought, and some of them had not even entered West Point when the War ended. Five others, the Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, and two Captains, never belonged to the original stock of the regiment,—the second battalion of the Twelfth Infantry,—and were transferred to the Twenty-first in '65 and '70. The remaining five belonged to the original battalion.

The names of battles on the Army Register and on the army day, then, do not, as a rule, represent combat in which men marching under them were engaged. There is something else, no doubt, in keeping the record of a regiment's achievements through long years, though its composition change continually. But when, in this case, the regiment did not exist when the battles inscribed on its banners were fought, such inscriptions are a ludicrous mockery. It is not needful that a military organization should be at a fight in order to place the name of the battle upon its flag, that is to hinder a military company with a big-enough banner from putting upon it all the battles fought in America during the Civil War.

The act of Congress governing elections to the United States Senate will require the Massachusetts Legislature to go into an election of Sumner's successor on Tuesday, March 24, being the second Tuesday after the vacancy occurred. This necessarily precipitates a contest which will attract national attention. The issues so sharply defined between Ben Butler and certain of his colleagues, in the appointment of Simmonds, will now appear to have that broad significance which Administration organs have steadily denied; and "the fight," which was to have been postponed to the party primaries, in early autumn, must begin now. For, confessedly, Ben Butler cannot let this Senatorial election go by default, and, if he cannot control it, his possession of patronage, and the hopes hinged thereon, are equally vain. The Legislature (elected last November) is Republican by 25 to 15 in the Senate and 155 to 85 in the House. This is the Legislature which—not without resistance—expunged the censure on Sumner imposed by the Legislature of 1872, in which only 60 Democrats, all told. The Opposition vote, this year, include a number of independent Republicans, and the total Opposition (100 out of 260) is the largest known in Massachusetts since the Republicans came into possession. As, however, the lines will be drawn between Butler and anti-Butler, no classification will be possible until the votes are counted. We shall presently begin to have the gossip of Boston on this subject, pending which it may gratify curiously to name Judge Thomas Russell (late Collector of Boston and prospective Minister to Venezuela), as Butler's man, and Harry L. Pierce or John E. Sanford as the man of the anti-Butler. Mr. Pierce is the late Mayor and now Congressman of Boston, and Mr. Sanford is the Speaker in the Legislature. There will be talk of Daves and the Harts, of course, but it can hardly come to more than talk. The demand for "now

men" is as evident now in Massachusetts as in Illinois.

## THE SUMMER BATTLE-FLAG RESOLUTION.

When the Senate of the United States first met after the last Presidential election, Charles Sumner laid before it the following resolution:

Resolved, That the names of battles with fallow-field, etc., shall not be inscribed in the Army Register or placed on the regimental colors of the United States.

Then there was a row.

Senator Sumner was

accused of disloyalty and a select assortment of other crimes. The average party organ informed its readers that the Senator was craftily plotting to destroy the flags of all the volunteer regiments of the country. Their colors were to be torn down from public buildings and State-House and defaced, lest the feelings of "Rebels" should be hurt. The Army Register was to be "mutilated." So the complaints ran. The Massachusetts National unit and good-will among soldiers of post difference, and it is contrary to the usage of civilized nations to perpetuate the memory of civil war, therefore.

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